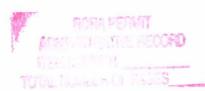
FIPS AN 8-14-89

- SCS ENGINEERS -

79



FILE COPY

Underground Storage Tank Investigation Terminal 91 Seattle, Washington

> Prepared by: SCS ENGINEERS 1008 140th Avenue N.E. Bellevue, Washington 98005

Prepared for: Port of Seattle Pier 66, P.O. Box 1209 Seattle, WA 98111

August 14, 1989 SCS Job No. 0489010.00



SCS ENGINEERS

August 14, 1989 File No. 0489010

Mr. Dave Aggerholm Port of Seattle Pier 66 P.O. Box 1209 Seattle, Washington 98111

Subject: Terminal 91 Underground Storage Tank Investigation

Dear Mr. Aggerholm:

Enclosed are two copies of our underground storage tank investigation regarding the diesel storage tank located at Terminal 91. The laboratory results do not indicate the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons above detectable levels in soil samples collected at the subject site. Therefore, based on the results of this limited investigation, no further investigative work regarding the underground storage tank at Terminal 91 is recommended.

We understand that the Port of Seattle intends to abandon the fuel tank inplace because of its location. As a result, our enclosed report also includes abandonment procedures based on the City of Seattle Fire Department and Washington Department of Ecology requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the report or the data contained herein, please do not hesitate to contact either of the undersigned.

Francisco (C. C. Company (B. Pagerra, Serra F. Archerte (C. C.

Sincerely,

Gregory D. Helland Project Geologist

SCS Engineers

Richard C. Alvord, C.P.G.

Project Manager SCS Engineers

48910\T-91.doc

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INTRODUCTION

SCS Engineers was retained by the Port of Seattle to perform an underground storage tank investigation at Terminal 91, located at 2001 West Garfield, Seattle, Washington (Figure 1). The purpose of this investigation was to assess the potential for soil contamination, if any, resulting from product released from the underground storage tank located at the facility. The investigation included the retrieval and analysis of soil samples from two exploratory borings.

The tank, estimated at 500-gallon capacity, is located adjacent to the north end of building 38. The tank was formerly used for diesel fuel storage for a generator in the building. Based on available blueprints for Terminal 91, the tank was installed in 1957. Reportedly, the tank has not been used for approximately ten years.

Fuel product has been removed from the tank using a vacuum truck; however, there may be residual fuel remaining in the bottom of the tank. The Port of Seattle intends to properly abandon the tank in place because of its inaccessible location.

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any soil contamination exists due to potential past releases of product from the tank. No groundwater monitoring wells were installed to sample for the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons in the shallow groundwater.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL, HYDROGEOLOGIC, AND TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Terminal 91 is situated at an elevation of approximately ten feet above mean sea level (MSL). The site is fairly level, with drainage basically south towards Elliot Bay. The area has a marine climate which is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Rainfall averages approximately 35 inches per year.

The site is located in the Puget Sound Lowland physiographic area. Repeated periods of continental and alpine glaciation during the Pleistocene Epoch of the Quaternary Period have extensively affected the topography of the area. Evidence of glacial impacts is shown in the north/south trend of the major topographic features.

The uppermost sediments in the Puget Sound area are classified as Vashon drift, which was deposited during the most recent glaciation period, approximately 13,000 years ago. The sediments consist of interbedded layers of sand and gravel deposited during periods of glacial outwash and compact mixtures of silt, clay, sand, and gravel deposited as glacial till. Intermixed within the surficial glacial deposits are undifferentiated alluvial deposits of silt, sand, gravel, clay, and some peat. The total thickness of all sedimentary deposits in the Puget Sound area, including the Vashon drift, may exceed 1,000 feet in some areas.

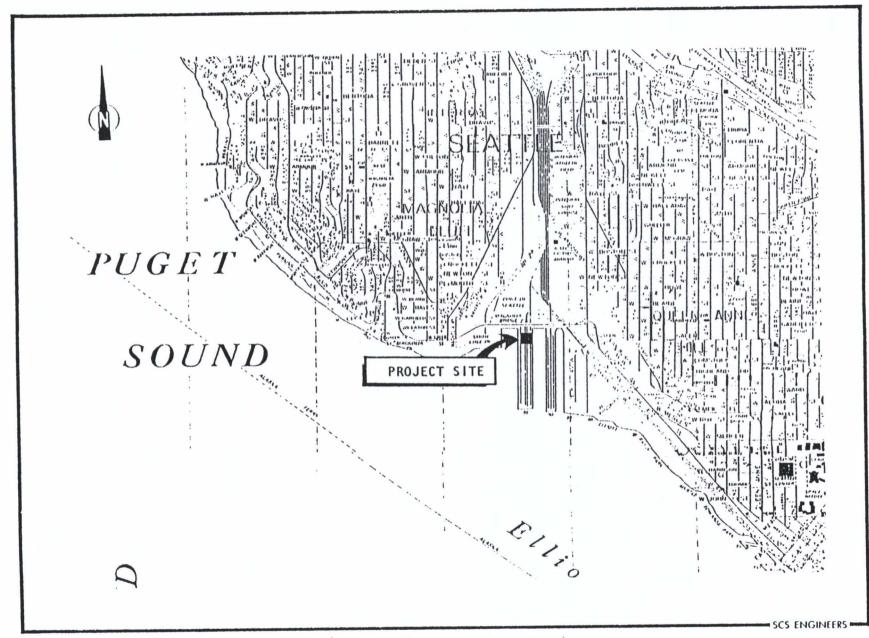


FIGURE 1: Map Showing Site Location (Source: Thomas Brothers Maps)

SITE GEOLOGY

The following narrative regarding the site specific geology is based on field observations during the drilling. The sediments encountered on-site consisted of grey very fine to coarse-grained sand. The samples collected near the bottom of both borings contained a high percentage of gravel.

Groundwater was encountered approximately nine feet below the ground surface. The depth to groundwater at Terminal 91 is expected to vary daily due to tidal influence. Based on regional hydrogeologic information, the regional groundwater flow direction should be primarily to the west. However, since the terminal is surrounded on three sides by sea water, the local groundwater flow direction may be east or west, depending on tidal influence.

ON-SITE INVESTIGATION

The on-site investigation was performed on June 28, 1989. Drilling was performed by Soil Sampling Service, utilizing a Mobile B-61 drill rig equipped with a 7.25-inch outside diameter hollow stem auger. Soil samples were retrieved using a standard penetrating sampler driven into the soil with a 140-pound slide hammer.

Prior to drilling, underground utilities at the site were delineated using ground penetrating radar (GPR). The boring locations were selected based on the results of the GPR investigation. As shown in Figure 2, two borings were drilled on-site. BH-1 was located approximately three feet north of the northern edge of the cooling unit. BH-2 was located west of the cooling unit, adjacent to the retaining wall, approximately 3.5 feet below the surface elevation of BH-1.

The soil sampler was cleaned between samples by washing in a solution of Alconox and water, followed by a clean water rinse and a distilled water rinse. The sampler was driven ahead of the auger in order to collect an undisturbed soil sample.

Soil samples were collected in BH-1 at three, six and ten feet below grade. Following the drilling of BH-1, the water table was determined to be approximately nine feet below grade. Soil samples were collected at three and six feet below grade in BH-2. Sampling depths of three and six feet at BH-2 were similar to sampling depths at six and ten feet in BH-1, respectively, because of the lower surface elevation of BH-2. The six foot sample at BH-2 was estimated to be at the water table. No hydrocarbon odors were detected in any of the samples collected.

No soil samples were collected below the water table in BH-2, because petroleum hydrocarbons are less dense than water and thus more likely to be encountered at or above the water table. No groundwater monitoring wells were installed. Geologic logs for each boring are provided in Exhibit 1.

A total of five soil samples were collected during drilling for testing and archiving purposes. Soil samples were logged by our on-site geologist, then placed in sample containers provided by the laboratory.

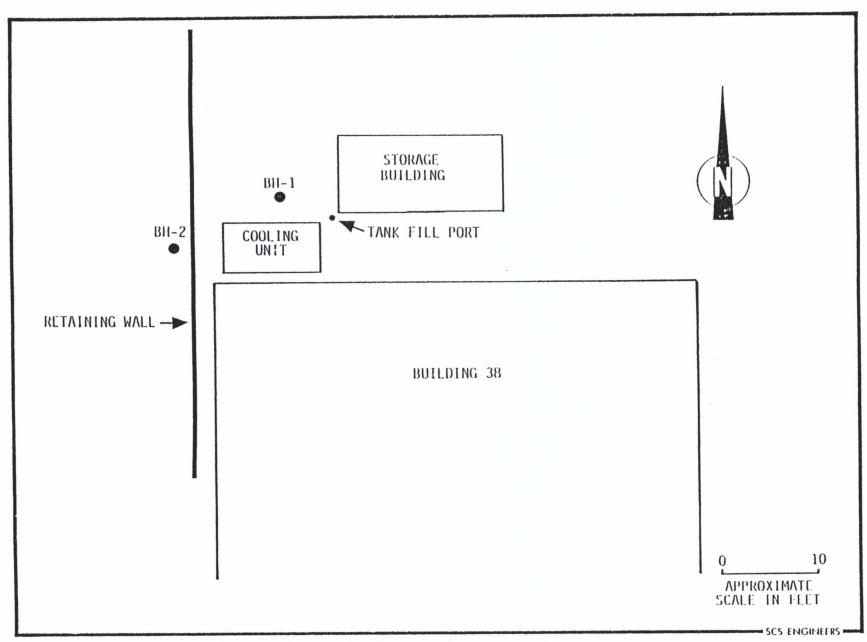


FIGURE 2: Site Map Showing Location Of Exploratory Borings

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Each soil sample was identified with a sample number and placed in a field cooler for transport to Laucks Testing Laboratories, Inc. in Seattle, Washington. Chain-of-Custody forms were appropriately completed by the field geologist and the laboratory personnel to insure proper and accurate sample tracking and analysis in the laboratory.

Soil samples from each boring were selectively analyzed using the California TPH (total petroleum hydrocarbons) method for petroleum hydrocarbons, which is a gas chromatography method that quantifies and identifies fuels, such as diesel fuel, in the sample. BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene) analysis were also run on the samples selected for TPH analysis.

Only the lowermost samples from the two borings were submitted for analysis, because these were considered most likely to contain contamination, if any, resulting from product release from the tank. The remainder of the samples were archived at the laboratory for future analysis, if necessary.

RESULTS

The laboratory results are contained in Exhibit 2. Both of the samples analyzed contained less than 10 parts per billion (ppb) of petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline, and less than 1,000 ppb of petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel. BTEX concentrations were all less than the detection limit of 10 ppb. The following table summarizes the laboratory results. The sample numbers are listed on the left. The concentrations detected are listed under the various method numbers.

TABLE 1

	Cali	ifornia TPH	H (in ppb)	
	Gasoline		Diesel	
BH1-10	<10		<1,000	
BH2-6	<10		<1,100	
		BTEX (in	ppb)	
	<u>Benzene</u>	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	<u>Xylene</u>
BH1-10	<10	<10	<10	<10
BH2-6	<10	<10	<10	<10

CONCLUSIONS

The laboratory data does not indicate the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil samples collected from borings installed at Terminal 91. Based on the results of this preliminary investigation, there is no evidence that product release has occurred from the estimated 500-gallon underground storage tank.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of this limited investigation, SCS Engineers recommends no further investigative work regarding potential contamination as a result of the underground storage tank at Terminal 91.

The Washington Department of Ecology requires a 30-day notification prior to removal or abandonment of an underground storage tank. In addition, the City of Seattle Fire Department requires a letter requesting approval for abandonment. The letter must contain information regarding site location, site description, and reasons for abandonment in-place rather than removal. Following receipt of the letter, an inspector from the Fire Department will visit the site. A permit will then be issued by the Fire Department detailing the required abandonment procedure.

The Fire Department will require the tank be exposed to the extent possible in order to cut a hole in the top of the tank for cleaning. Residual fuel product must be removed and the tank inerted prior to cutting the tank so no potentially explosive vapors exist. The tank must then be washed out and pumped dry. The Fire Department will inspect the tank to verify the absence of potentially explosive vapors. The tank may then be filled with an inert material, such as a concrete slurry. The City of Seattle Fire Department requests a concrete slurry be used to abandon underground storage tanks in place.

EXHIBIT 1 GEOLOGIC BORING LOGS

Environmental Engineers

3711 Long Beach Bivd Ninth Floor Long Beach, CA 90807-3315

90807-3315 (213) 426-9544 FAX (213) 427-0805

SITE INFORMATION:

PROJECT Port of Seattle

LOCATION Terminal 91

JOB NO. 0489010.00

DRILL AGENCY Soil Sampling Service

HOLE/WELL NO. BH-1

DIAMETER OF DRILL HOLE __7 1/2"

TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE ___ 10'

DATE STARTED ___ 6/28/89

DATE COMPLETED ___ 6/28/89

DEPTH (ft)	COMPLETION DETAIL	SAMPLE NO.	BLOW COUNTS/ FOOT	USCS	DESCRIPTION
0 —				E 13	
2 — 3 — 4 —		BH1-3	3/4/3	SP	3' gray sand, very fine- grained, moist, loose, poorly graded, no odor.
5 — 6 — 7 —	-	ВН1-6	14/17/13	SW	6' gray sand, very fine- grained, high % of gravel pre- sent, moist, dense, well graded, no odor.
9 —		BH1-10	14/16/15	SW	10' gray sand, fine to coarse
11 —					grained, gravel present, wet, dense, well graded, shell fragments present, no odor.
13 — 14 — 15 —					
16 — 17 — 18 —					
19 — 20 —					

BORING LOG

SCS ENGINEERS

Environmental Engineers

3711 Long Beach Blvd Ninth Floor Long Beach, CA 90807-3315 (213) 426-9544 FAX (213) 427-0805

SITE INFORMATION:

PROJECT Port of Seattle
LOCATION Terminal 91
JOB NO. 0489010.00

GEOLOGIST/ENGINEER Greg Helland

DRILL AGENCY Soil Sampling Service

HOLE/WELL NO. BH-2

DIAMETER OF DRILL HOLE 7 1/4"

TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE 7.5'

DATE STARTED 6/28/89

DATE COMPLETED ____6/28/89

DEPTH (ft)	COMPLETION DETAIL	SAMPLE NO.	BL.OW COUNTS, FOOT	USCS	DESCRIPTION
0					
2 —					
3 - 4 -		BH2-3	6/9/10	SW	3' gray sand, fine to coarse grained, gravel present, moist, medium dense, well graded, no odor.
5 — 6 — 7 —		BH2-6	14/14/18		6' gray sand, fine to coarse grained, high % of gravel pre- sent, wet, dense, well graded,
3 —					no odor.
10 —		=			
11 — 12 — 13 —					* Started at 3.5' lower eleva- tion than BH-1.
14 —					
16 — 17 —					
18 —					
19 — 20 —					

EXHIBIT 2

LABORATORY RESULTS

Laucks & Surs Testing Laboratories, Inc. 940 South Harney St., Seattle, WA 98108 (206) 767-5060 FAX 767-5063

Certificate

Chemistry. Microbiology. and Technical Services

CLIENT: SCS Engineers

1008 - 140th Ave. N.E. Bellevue, WA 98007 ATTN: Greg Helland LABORATORY NO. 17306

DATE: Aug. 4, 1989

PO# P-023670

REPORT ON: SOIL

SAMPLE

IDENTIFICATION: Submitted 06/28/89 and identified as shown below:

1) BH1-3 06/28/89

2) BH1-6 06/28/89

3) BH1-10 06/28/89

4) BH2-3 06/28/89

5) BH2-6 06/28/89

TESTS PERFORMED AND RESULTS:

The samples were analyzed by GC/FID following the California DHS method for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), as well as by EPA Method 8020 for Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes. Results were as shown below:

	3	5	Method <u>Blank</u>
Total Solids, %	86.3	90.1	

parts per billion (ug/kg), dry basis

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, as gasoline	<10.	<10.	<10.
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, as diesel	<1,000.	<1,000.	<1,000.
Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylenes	<10. <10. <10.	<10. <10. <10. <10.	<10. <10. <10. <10.





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PAGE NO. 2

LABORATORY NO. 17306

SCS Engineers

Note: Samples 1, 2, and 4 were on hold without analysis.

Key

< indicates "less than"

Respectfully submitted,

Laucks Testing Laboratories, Inc.

B. Gleason

BG:emt

cc: Bob Wells, Port of Seattle





Certificate

Chemistry, Microbiology, and Technical Services

APPENDIX A

Surrogate Recovery Quality Control Report

Attached is a surrogate (chemically similar) compound utilized in the analysis of organic compounds. The surrogate is added to every sample prior to extraction and analysis to monitor for matrix effects, purging efficiency, and sample processing errors. The control limits represent the 95% confidence interval established in our laboratory through repetitive analysis of these sample types.

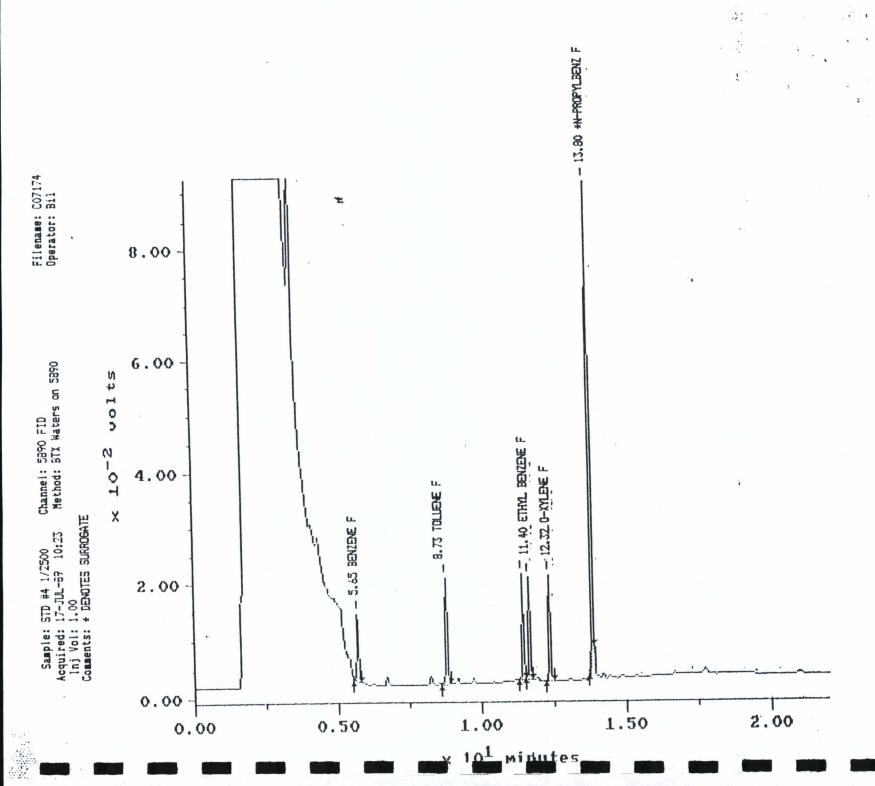


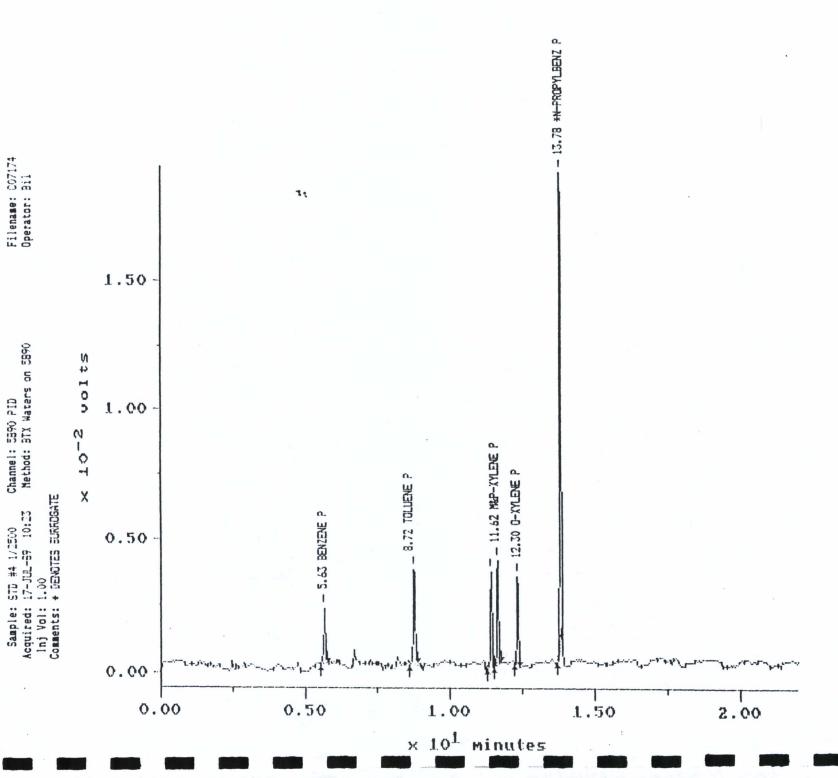
JOB No. 17306 DATE: 08/02/89

Sample No. B0718GV0.SC1	Matrix: Soil	Analysis:	GC-FID
Surrogate Compound	Percent Recovery	Comment	Control Limits
N-propylbenzene	102		70 - 130
Sample No. 3	Matrix: Soil	Analysis:	GC-FID
Surrogate Compound	Percent Recovery	Comment	Control Lim≀its
N-propylbenzene	98		70 - 130
Sample No. 5	Matrix: Soil	Analysis:	GC-FID
Surrogate Compound	Percent Recovery	Comment	Control Limits
N-propylbenzene	92		70 - 130

Sample: STD #3 1/400 Channel: 5890 FID
Acquired: 17-30L-59 F:54 Method: STA waters on 5890
Inj Vol: 1.00
Comments: + DENGTES SURRESATE Filename: 107170 Operator: 311 \times 10^{-2} volts 0.00 2.00 4.00 0.00 0.50 :6 - 5.03 BENZENE F × 10¹ minutes _ 8.73 TOLUENE F 1.00 - 11.40 ETHYL BENZENE F - 12.32 O-XYLENE F - 13.80 *N-FROPYLBENZ F 1.50 2.00

Filename: 207173 Operator: Bil \times 10⁻² volts 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 0.00 0.50 - - 5.62 BENZEN€ P × 10¹ minutes _ 8.72 TOLLENE P 1.00 - 11.62 MAP-XYLENE P - - 12.30 0-XYLENE P - - 13.78 *N-PROPYLBENZ P 1.50 2.00

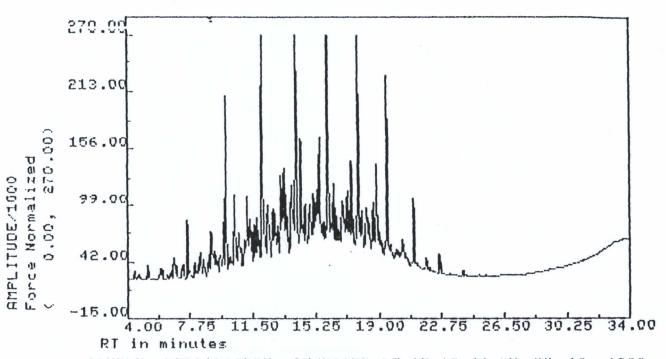




Filename: 007174 Operator: Bil

Channel: 5890 PID Method: BTX Waters on 5890

Kerosene Ad 1000 ug/ml

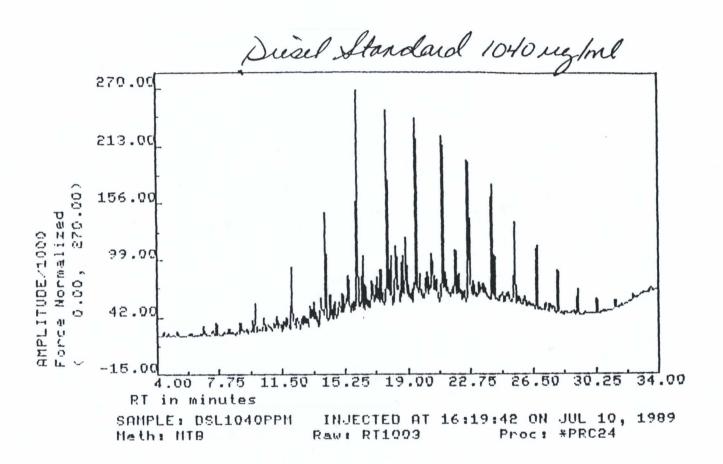


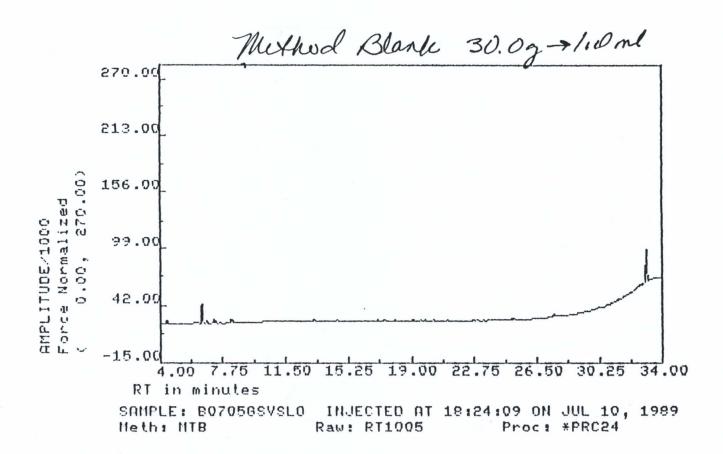
SAMPLE: KERO1000PPM INJECTED AT 15:18:44 ON JUL 10, 1989

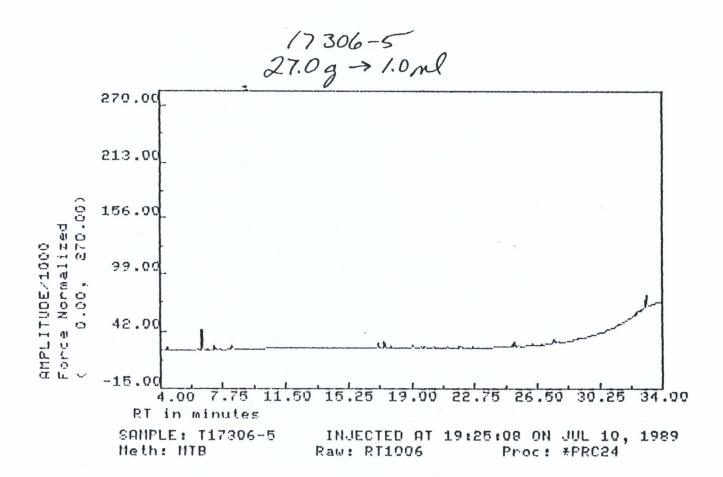
Heth: NTB

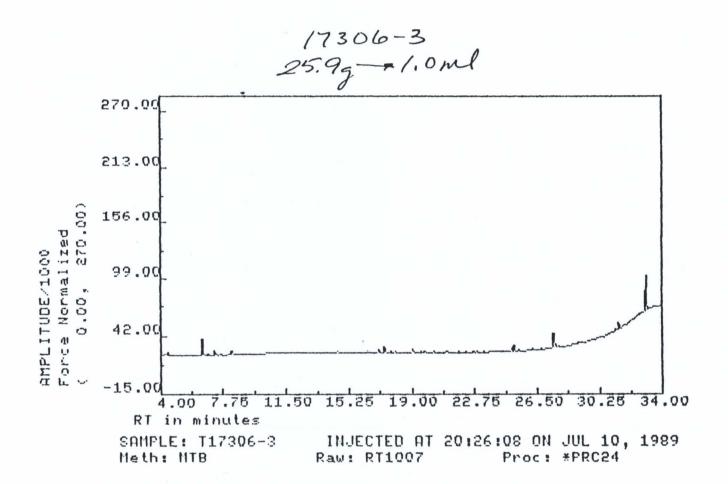
Raw: RT1002

Proc: *PRC24

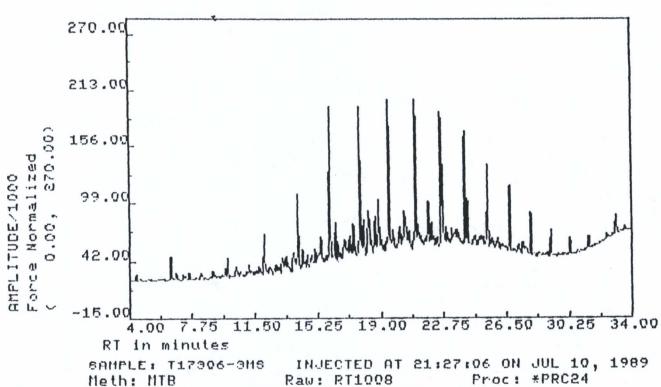






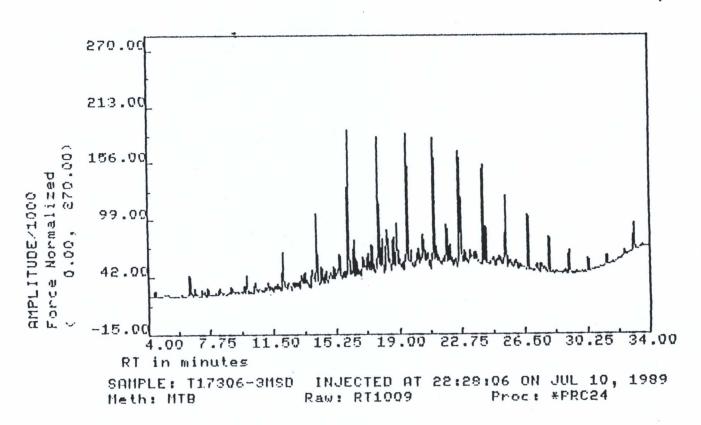


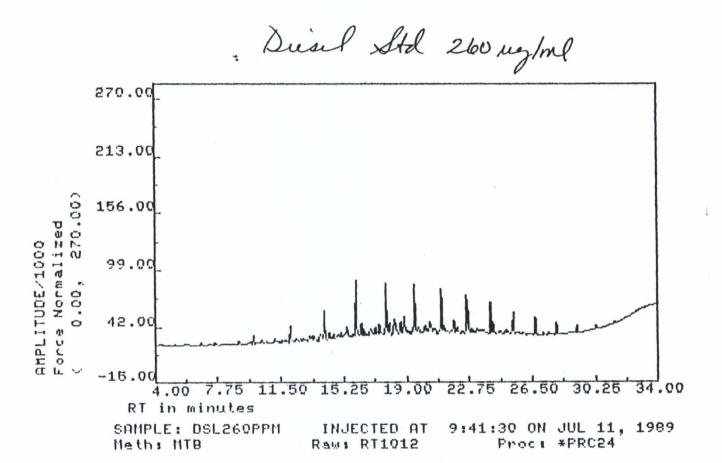
17306-3 Matrix Spike

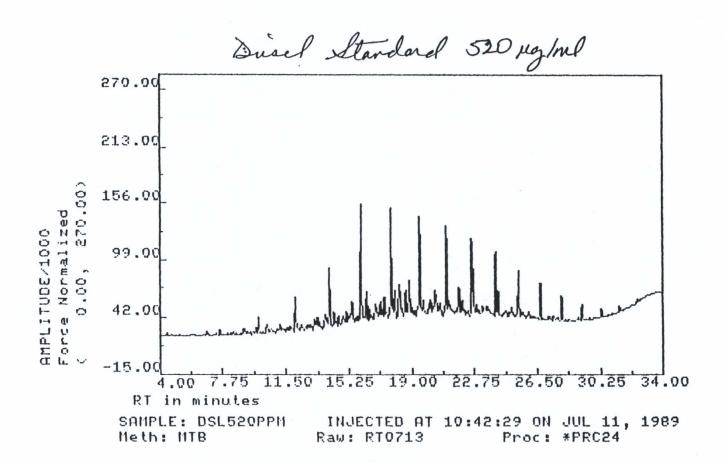


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17306-3 Matrix Spike Duplicate







Laucks Electric Laboratories, Inc. 940 South Harney St., Seattle, WA 98108 (206) 767-5060 FAX 767-5063

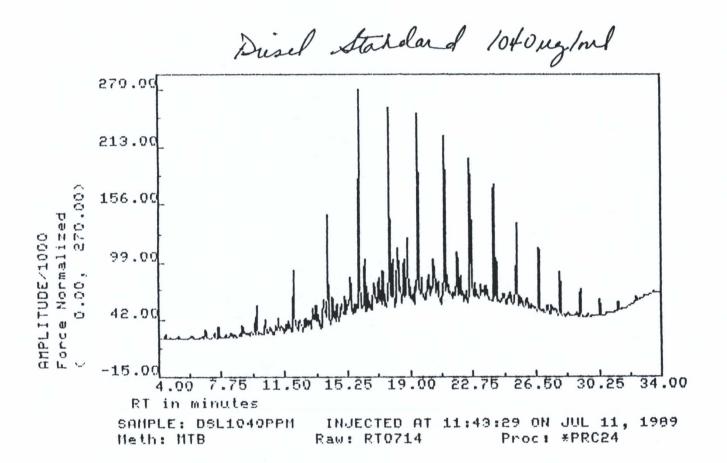
Certificate

Chemistry, Microbiology, and Technical Services

APPENDIX C

Copy of Chain-of-Custody is Attached





Laucks Testing Laboratories, Inc. 940 South Harney St., Seattle, WA 98108 (206) 767-5060 FAX 767-5063

Certificate

Chemistry, Microbiology, and Technical Services

APPENDIX C

Copy of Chain-of-Custody is Attached



DY RECORD DATE DE Sea HO

PAGE 1 OF 1

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

Testing Laboratories, Inc. 940 South Harney St. Seattle Washington 98108 (200)767 5060

NAME SCS Engineers					TEST	TING	G PARAM	ETE	RS					N O	
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Belleune 98005	A-													F	
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PROJECT NAME Port of Seattle		2												N T	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
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3 BH1-10).	X	٠,٠												1	
4 BH2-3 (X		Ü.		•								1	
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Laucks Testing Laboratories, Inc. 940 South Harney St., Seattle, WA 98108 (206) 767-5060 FAX 767-5063

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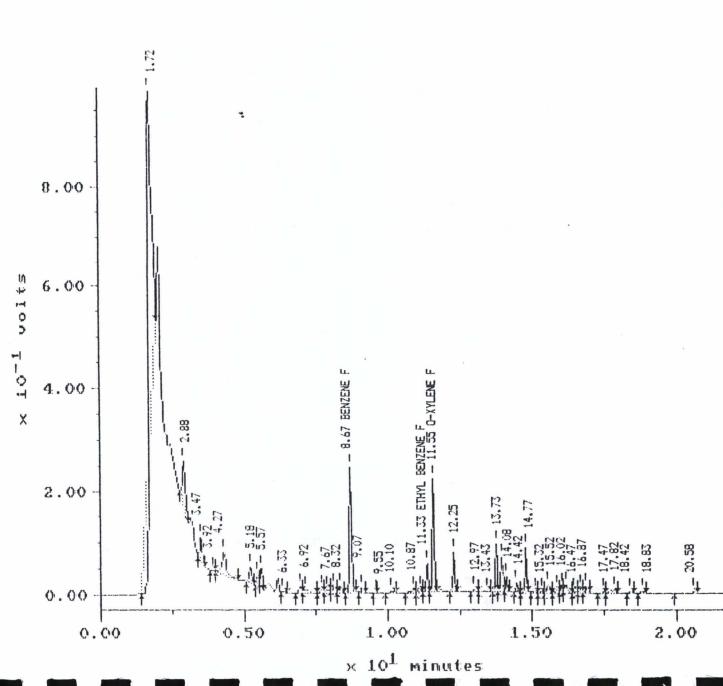
APPENDIX B

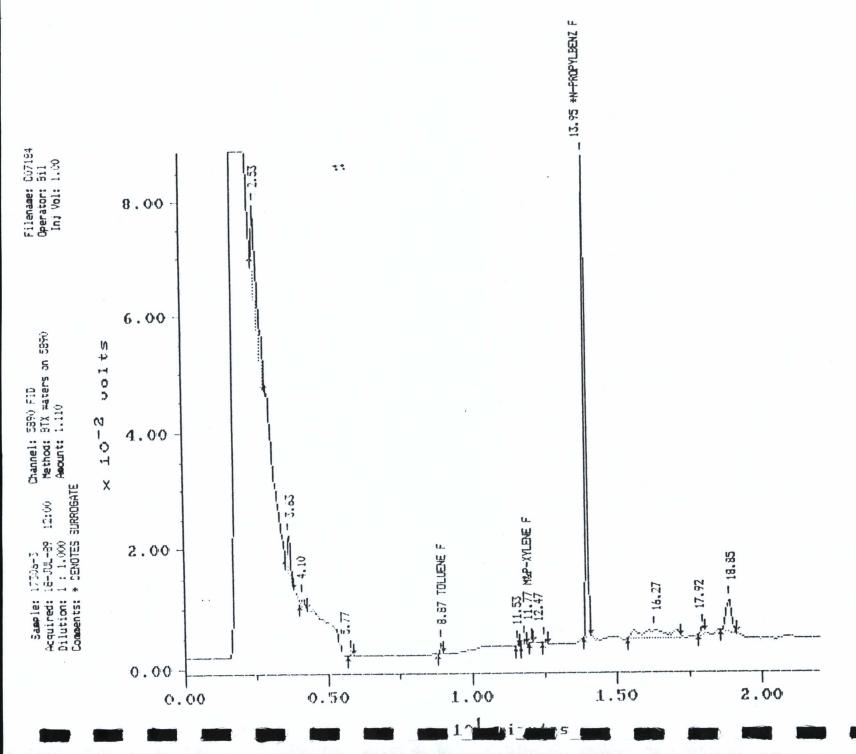
Copies of Chromatograms are Attached

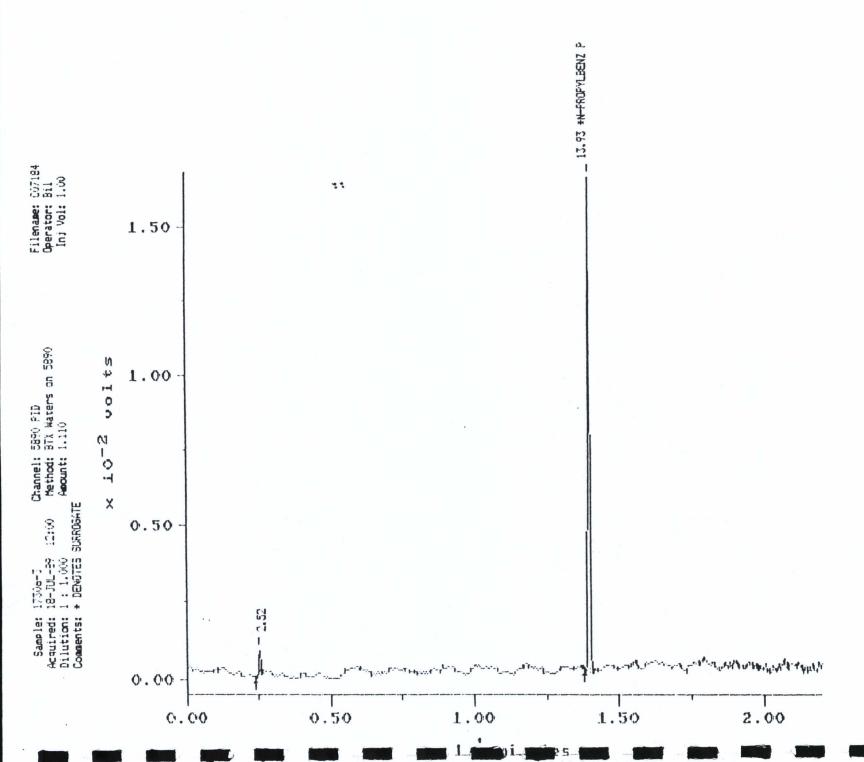


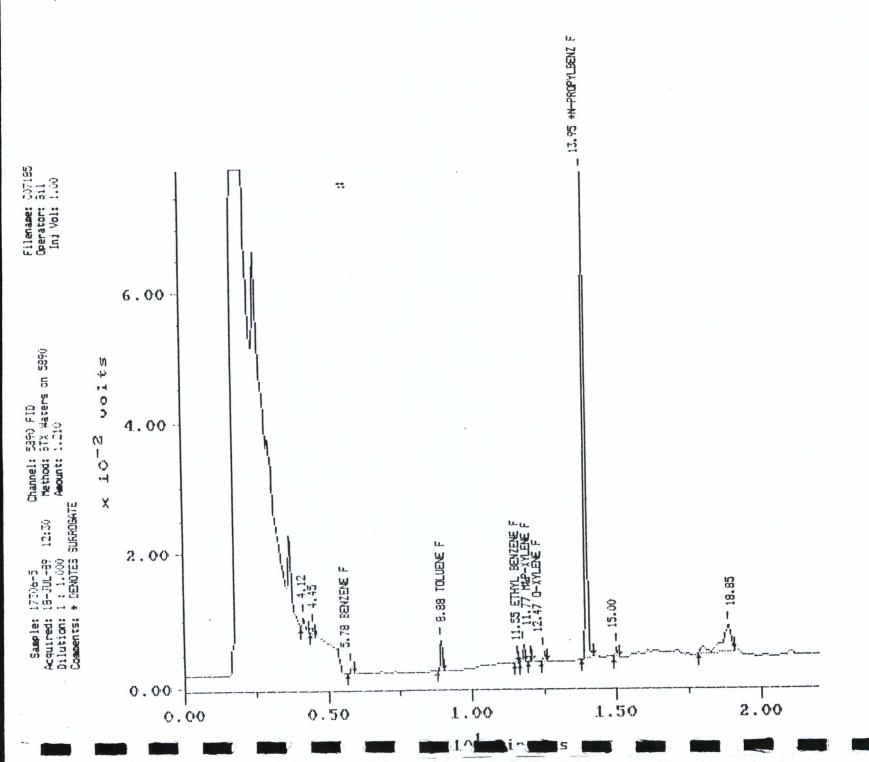


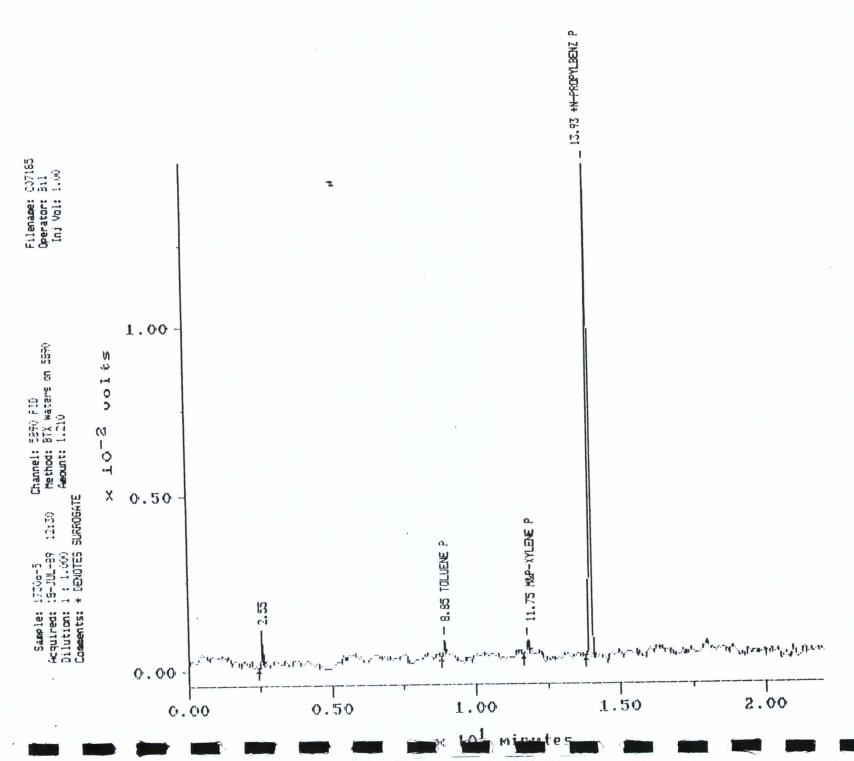


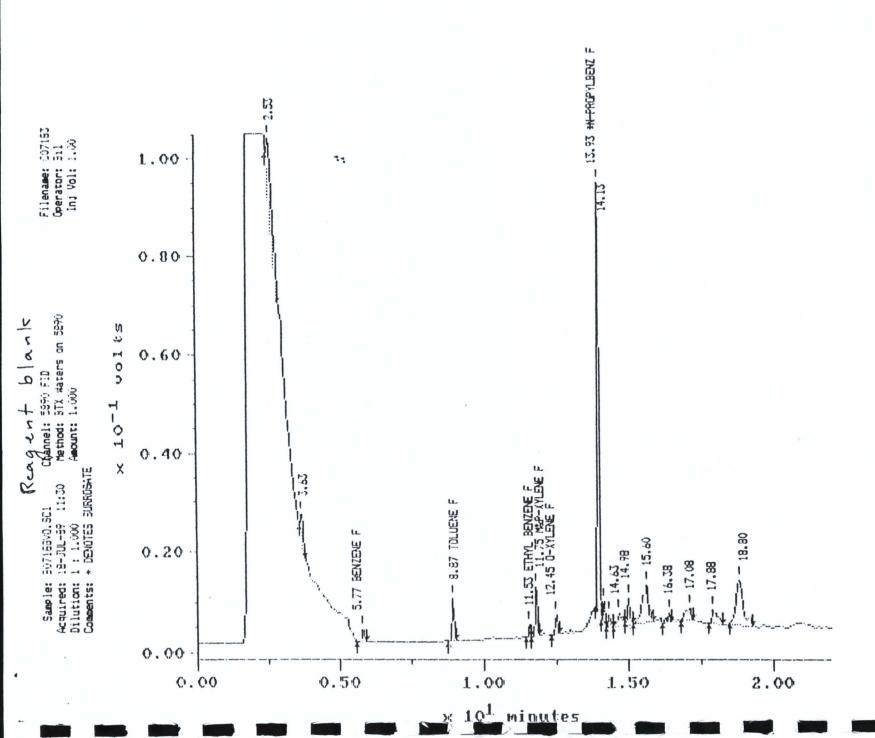


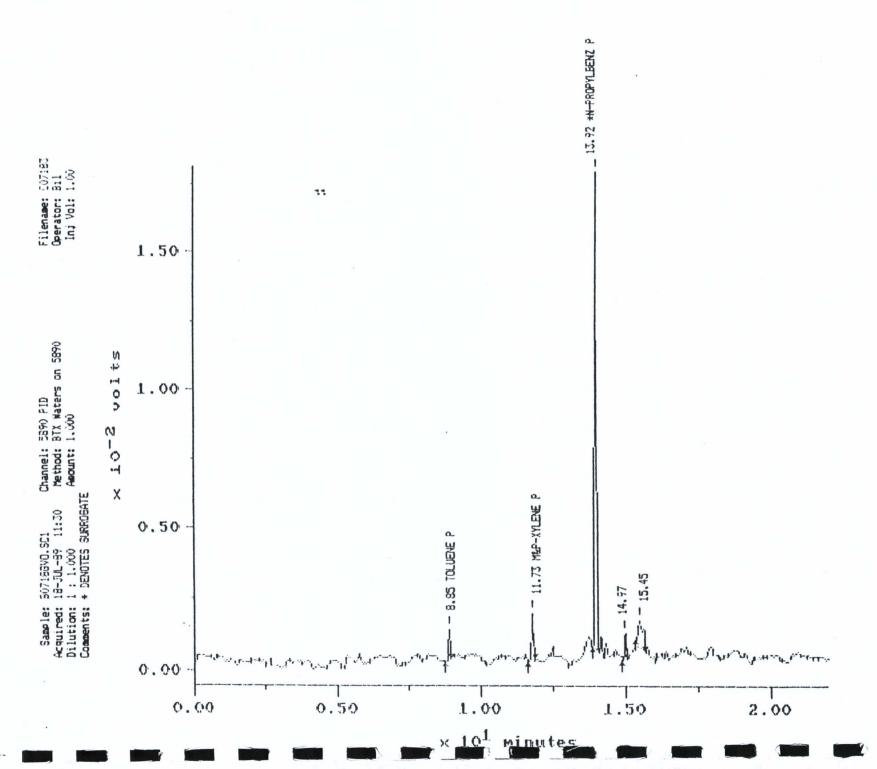






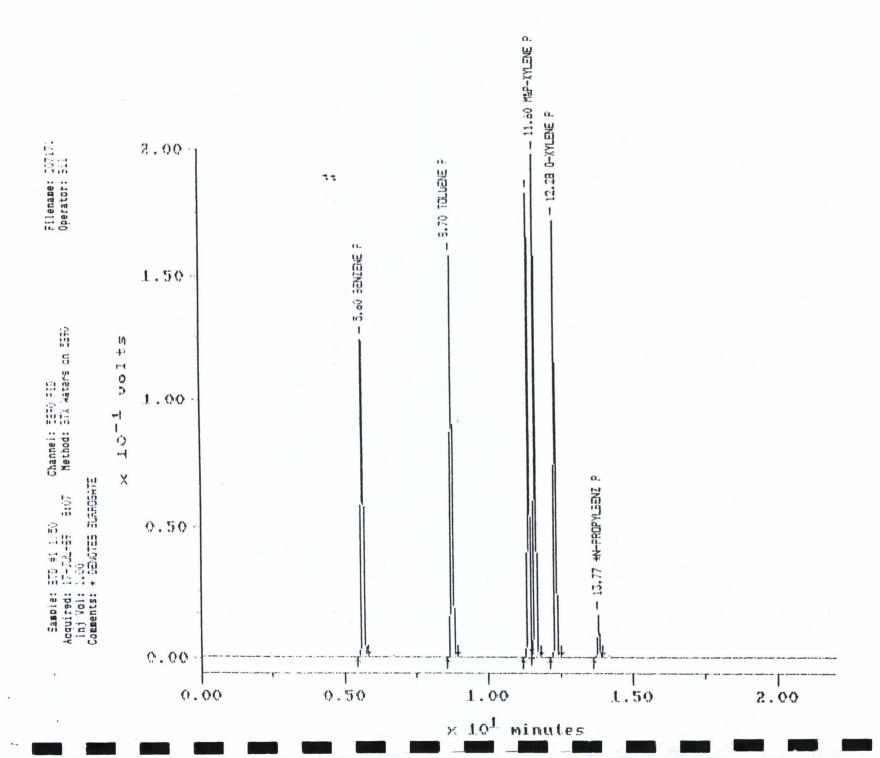


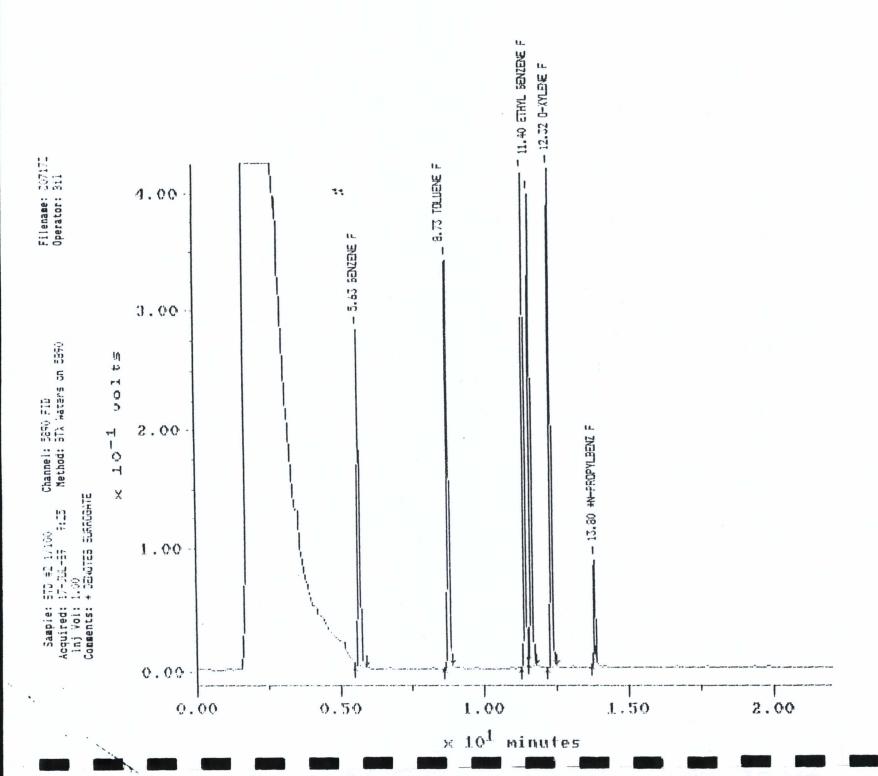




Filename: 307171 Operator: 311 Sample: ETE =1 1/50 Acquired: 17-JUL-87 8:07 Method: STX waters on ESPO Inj Vol: 1.00 Comments: + IENOTES SURADBATE \times 10⁻¹ volts 2.00 ଼. ୧୦ 0.50 900 ppb 6 - 5.62 PENZENE F × 101 minutes _ 8.72 TOLLENE F 0 900 ppb @ 1000pp 一 7 950 P B ETHYL SENZENE F - 12.30 O-XYLENE F @ 1000pph - 13.78 *N-PROPYLBENZ F 1.50

Channel: 5890 FID

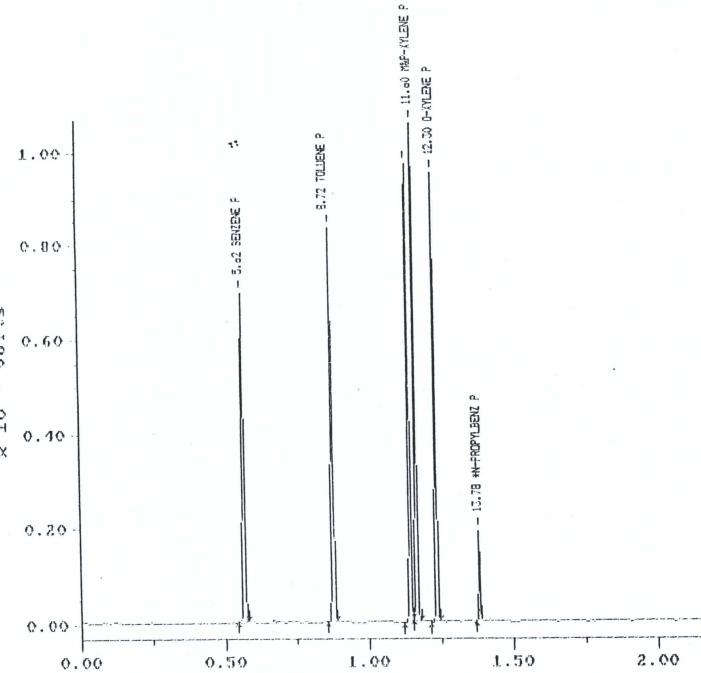




Sample: 57D ≠2 1/100 Channel: 5590 FIL Acquired: 17/3/U-57 9:25 Nethod: 57% Waters on 5590 inj Vol: 1.00 Comments: + DE407E5 3UKACGATE

Filename: 107171 Operator: 311

lh to 1000 # LOT X



minutes